## WILMINGTON, N. C., AUGUST 3, 1866.

The Late Convention and the "Old North State," In addition to the very able letter of our corres pondent, "A Citizen," we desire briefly to notice some of the arguments contained in the long, elaborate and carefully written editorial of the Old North State, in reply to a position taken in the letter to a delegate to the late Convention. We have carefully read the article of our cotemporary, and we did so because from the reputation he had acquired from the authorship of the celebrated "Davidson letters" as a writer and thinker on constitutional questions, we expected to find the argument in favor of the legitimacy of the Convention presented in its strongest form. With all due respect, however, to his ability and constitutional learning, truth compels us to declare that our able cotemporary has not produced any change in our views. We make no issue with him as to the correctness of his private belief as to the true theory of the status of the State and Federal Govern-We intend simply to meet the points he makes in favor of the legitimacy of the Conven-

He says; "Here then was the State with her Constitution and laws in full force, but with no administration of her laws and no means of setting the machinery of the civil government in motion." "But as the late State Government was not allowed to exercise the functions of government after the surrender of the Southern armies there was no regular way left in which a Convention of the people could be called, and the administration of the civil-government restored .-Yet, as it was held to be indispensable that such a Convention, should be called, some other way had to be and was found out." "The question arises whether the irregular manner in which it was called in any way affects its power," The Constitution of North Carolina provides that no Covention of the people of the State shall be called except by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of each House of the General Assembly. We submit that he has not fairly stated the question, for the creation of the Convention laws in force, it should be, not whether its validity was thereby affected, but whether its illegality had ever been cured. It is an ingenious attempt to

purposes, or as he himself stated elsewhere, "it contrast? was as lawful a body for all purposes rightfuly "Dorr's proceedings were, in our opinion revolu-

which restored Charles II, was in fact, but a mere | Convention?" says the Old North State. very strong analogy to the late State Convention."

were confirmed the next year by Stat. 13 Car. II C. | tion about the powers of this Convention? 7 and C. 14, passed by a new Parliament.

But the second Convention is the one mainly relied on. This too was called without the sanction . language of Hame, who we presume will not be consibered as partial to William.

Prince hould claim the crown by right of conquest. But this me sure being destructive of the principles of liberty, the only principles upon which his Prince, who, finding in usely possessed of the good will of the nation, resolved to leave them entirely to their own guid nee and direction. The Peers and Bishops to the number of near ninety, made an address desiring him to summon a convention by circular letters; to assume i the mean time the management of public affairs. \* \* \* \* The Prince seemed still unwilling to act upon an athority which might be deemed so imperiect. He was desirons of optaining a more express declaration of the public consent. A judicions expedient was fallen on for that purpose. All the members who had sitten in the House of Commons during any parliament of Charles It., (the only parliament whose election was regarded as free) were invited to meet- to them were added the Mayor, Ald rmen and afty of the common council. This was regard d as the most proper representative of the people that could be summoned during the resent emergency. Tuey unanimously voted the same address with the lords, and the Prince being then supported by all the legal auth rity which could possibly be obtailed on this critical functure, wrote circular letters to the counties and orporations of England and his orders were universally complied with -vol. 6, page 3.4.

In real revolutions the public voice can scarcely ever be heard, and the opinions of the citizens are at that time less a luded to than even in the common course of administration. The present transattions in England, it must be confessed, are a singular exception to this observation. The new c.e. tions had been carried on with great tranquility and treedom. The prince had ordered the troops to depart from all the towns where the voters assembled. A tumultuary petition to the two Houses having been promoted he took car , though the petition was calcu'ated for his advantage, effectually to suppress it. He entered into no intrigues, either with the electors or members. He kept himself in total silence as if he had been no wise concerned in these transactions, and so far from forming cabals with the leaders of parties he distained even to bestow caresses on those whose assistance might

be aseful to him-page 361, vol. vt. Macaulay, page 471, vol. II, says

The elections went on rapidly and smoothly. There were scarcely any contests, for the nation had, during more than a year, been kept in constant expectation of a parliament. Writs, inde d, had been twice issued and

rice those ... strick had brought so much obloquy on the

of the constituent bodies was fairly taken. Thus was called that celebrated Convention of

The vacancy of the throne was precedent to their meetng, without any royal summons, not a consequence. They id not assemble without a writ, and then make the throne acant, but the throne being previously vacant by the King's abdication, they assembled without writ, as they must do if they assembled at all. Had the throne been full their meeting world not have been regular, but as it was really empty, such meeting became absolutely necessary, nd accordingly it is declared by statue William and Mary hat the Convention was really the two houses of parliament, notwithstanding the want of write or other defects

alled? By proclamation of Andrew Johnston, President of the United States of America, dated 29th May, 1865. W. W. Holden was appointed Provisional Governor of the State, whose duty it be the province of the Court as the judicial branch

At the earliest practicable period to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for con-United tates and no others, for the purpose of alteriog. or ame ding the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise within limits of said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable on h loyal people of the State of North Carolina to restore said State to its constitutiona elations to the federal government, and to present such s republican form of State government as will entitle th tate to the guarantee of the United States therefor.

It is further directed. That the military commander of the department, and offi ers and persons in the military and naval service, it and assist the said Provisional Governor in carryin stain f om, in any way, hindering, impeding or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government, as herein authorised.

It is also proper that the purposes of the Federal Govrnmert, in relation to the people of the State, should be protection and encourage ment, and the disloyal if any there and that they will not be permitted with impunity, to resist the laws or to disturb the peace of society. That a not previously have taken and subscribed to the oath prescribed in the President's Proclamation of 29th May. being confessedly contrary to the Constitution and | for administering the above oath to such persons as may e entitled to take it, and for providing them with certificites of the same as evidence of their loyalty.

shift the burden of proof, but one which cannot prosecuted for the avowed purpose of imposing on blacks, and volunteered such advice to the freed- of \$6,941,450, making as the grand aggregate the be sustained; for clearly, having confessed the il- a people a peculiar government-one too which the legality of the creation, it belongs to him to show people had opposed in arms until every house in tual benefit of both classes of our population. | for the Bureau are set forth, as follows: that it has been cured, otherwise the whole falls. the land was a house of mourning, and until sheer They originated from an honest desire and pur-"If it was a valid Convention for any purpose exhaustion compelled them to desi-t. The loyal and the author of the letter in the Journal admits element, consisting of renegades and traitors, and fess a deep sympathy for the negroes of the Souththat it was, then it was valid to all intents and a few honest Union men, being entrusted with the purposes as if it had been called in a regular man- reconstruction of the State. The delegates thus ner." We submit that a fallacy is patent here selected met in Raleigh and constituted the Conalso, and that the proposition as stated is untrue. vention. What analogy can be claimed between It may be true that if valid for any of the purpo- Conventions constituted under such different cirses for which it was called, it was valid for all such cumstances? Indeed how can there be a greater by them. And while we know that our advice For telegraphing.

pertaining to such Convention as it could possibly | tionary. But, suppose, there had been no such have been for any such purpose." But any fur- constituted authority in Rhode Island-that from ther than this we deny the truth of the propsi- any cause there had been no Governor, no Legislation. The point of this fallacy is apparent when ture, no Clerks, Sheriffs, or other officers as was it is remembered that one of the main questions the case here, and the Federal Government had at issue is whether the Convent on was endowed authorized Dorr, as Provisional Governor, to call with powers for certain specific purposes only, or such a Convention would not the decision of the whether it was endowed with full powers for all Court have been otherwise? Indeed we think it exceedingly doubtful whether his authority, and "So under the English Constitution, no Par- that of the people who acted at his call, would liament could be summoned except by a Royal ever have been questioned at all. How then can writ under the great seal." "But the Parliament | there be any question about the powers of this

convention of people convened in the absence of The petitia principii is here most palpable, for the King from his Dominions without the sem- our cotemporary has admitted there was "a State blance of a Royal writ. Yet this body thus irreg- with her Constitution and laws in full force," but ularly assembled, continued to act as the Parlia- which "was not allowed to exercise the functions ment of England for eighteen years, and the va- of government"-the President holding "that all lidity of its acts was never questioned in any of the officers of the State government had forfeited the English courts. So too the Convention which their places by treason," which latter opinion was declared that James II had abdicated the throne simply the ipse dirit of the President, for there and elected William and Mary to fill the vacancy, was then as there is now, not a pretence that a was a body assembled without any of the formali- single man had been convicted of treason. There ties required by the English Constitution. It was were then in North Carolina a Governor, Legislain fact called by the Prince of Orange himself in ture, Sheriffs, &c., but who were not allowed to the absence of the King by a letter under his sign exercise the functions of their offices by the very manual while in the exercise of a mere Provision- power which proposed to supplant them. The al Government, and in that respect, it bears a President had, and Dorr had not the power to carry out his views.

Both Conventions did indeed assemble without | Bot what answer does our cotemporary give to the saction of the Royal writ, and therefore are the supposed case which he puts? Any decision referred to in history, as being properly Conven- of the U. S. Court any other Court, Supreme tions and not Parliaments. This is in itself a sig- or Inferior? Not at all. He simply gives his own nificant fact. The first Convention was assem- individual private opinion, and not even that posbled in 1660, in the name of the keepers of the itively or unequivocally. He offly says, "we think liberty of Eugland, by authority of Parliament .- it exceedingly doubtful" whether his authority It was dissolved by the King on 29th December, would have ever been questioned at all. Non con-1660, "in a speech full of the most gracious ex- stat, because it was unquestioned that it was valid. pressions," so that it acted only about eight And yet he asks as with the triumph of an irrisistmonths instead of eighteen years, and its acts lible conclusion, "How then can there be any ques-

But he says, "the late Convention did not de rive its powers in the slightest degree from the military authorities at whose instance it was called of a Royal writ; but what were the preliminary through the Provisional Governor," but "wholly steps? We can not do better than to give the from the people of the State," and while denying "that the Convention was not the Convention of the people, that the delegates were not the choice Some hawyers entangled in the subtleties and forms of of the people," admits "there may be and there their profession, could think of no expedient but that the doubtless is some force in this," though not

enough for any serious objection. If the indisputable facts which we have presented in regard to the history of the call for the Convention, and the qualifications required of both the electors and members thereof, do not convince every one that it was the manifest and avowed design that only what was called, in the parlance of the day, the loyal element, should participate in "the reconstruction of the State;" thing that we can say, can have that effect. was openly avowed that if there were only five thousand loyal men in a State, that to them belonged the exclusive right of re-construction, and the country was subjected to such a reign deterror that no man dare oppose the Federal Government or criticise its officials without risk of arrest and trial before military tribunal, and to this day it is a question how far a man may safely express his honest convictions on certain questions. Gen. Grant is still supervisor of the press. If we car ry ourselves back to our condition and feeling, one year ago, we can fully appreciate the assertion that the late Convention was in point of fact a representative of the people of the State.

We have thus far given no opinion as to the true theory upon which the much vexed question can be settled, we have simply contented ourselves with rebutting as best we could, with the time and space allowed us, the assertion that the late so-called Convention was a lawful representative of the sovereign people of North Carolina and, therefore, entitled to legislate for her-neither do writs, actually proceeded to the choice of representatives.

There was serreely a county in which the gentry and yeowhat we have further to say in this article—we what we have further to say in this article—we life every negro in the land were flanked each side as dark arrived, dark—eyes disappeared like the

stouid on this occasion prac- ment de jure and de facto administered by Gov. | him respected and prosperous. For these, he ion, chuckling to himself, stroking his b- natu- man!" and Phil, in his agitation, upset his collections and prosperous. Vance and his subordinates, which was succeeded, must have the good will of the white community. ral haversack so self-complacently and ejaculating, fee, calding the cat's back and himself at the same should be suffered to appear in any town where an election after the surrender of our armies, by the de facto.

This good will is more valuable,—is worth not was going on. His admirers were able to boast, and his military government of Gen. Shormen and his was going on. His admirers were able to boast, and his enemies seem not to have been able to deny that the sense military government of Gen. Sherman and his only more in dollars, but more in protection, de .facto Provisional government; immediatewhich one of England's most eminent judges thus ly under Gov. Holden, in turn succeeded by the de. facto Government administered by Governor Worth, which still exists and under which we live and pay taxes. Regarding this as a Government de facto that had a known Constitution and laws and officers to determine and administer them, there would seem to be no difficulty about the terure, by which the incumbents hold these offices. The validity of any ordinance of the Convention could then be tested without involving How was the late North Carolina Convention the question of the loyalty of the Court, before which it was tried, and would depend simply upon its conformity to the recognized law of the existing de facto Government, which it would clearly thereof to determine. But as we have said, we merely throw out this suggestion for what it is ening a Convention composed of delegates to be chosen by worth, without having had time to examine it not portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the thoroughly to endorse or reject it.

The New Orleans Riot. The recent disturbance in New Orleans, of which we have already given some facts, and still further particulars are given in to-day's issue, is deeply to be deplored. It is just such a scene as the Radicals are desirous of exciting all over the South. - In speaking of our relations and duties nto effect the proclamation, and they are enjoined to ab- towards the freedmen sometime since, we then said that for political success the Radicals would mortgage the blood of the negroes and make such Immediately, therefore, Governor Holden issues | bloody forfeitures of the same as would secure their purpose. This scene is the first of a similar character they desire to inaugurate as a set off to the made known so that the loyal may receive assurances of Philadelphia Convention. Fearing that the apmay be, may know that the eye of authority is upon them, proaching national assemblage may jeopardize their success, scenes must be enacted in the South envention of the people of North Carolina will be held at which will furnish food for political excitement and sectional prejudice. We have in the terrible erson will vote for members to comprise it, who shall occurrences of this week in New Orleans, an evi-Money and blood will be freely expended to detion. Measures will be perfected as early as practicable, feat the President in his patriotic attempts to re- and sixty-seven, and for other purposes, presents store the Government.

pose to secure their welfare, for we candidly conern States. Born and raised in the South, we have For quarters and fuel formed many and lasting attachments among that | For commissary stores race, not only on account of faithful services rendered, but from an honest admiration for many For school superintendents. traits of character and feelings of gratitude shown will be suspected and have no weight when opposed to that of their new friends, so-called, still we will from time to time, continue to give publicity to such sentiments as our duty to them seems

The success with which those men at the South who desire to excite collisions between our people and the blacks and stimulate violence, have met with in New Orleans will be heralded over the North and will form an important and telling paign, what city is next on the list

Enquirer says that the re-assemblage of the Lou- seconds after 6 (P. M.) at Florence. isiana Convention of 1864, at this late day, was a and the usurpation of authority was but in unison hours and fifty minutes. In the China sea, be-Such an assemblage was itself a breach of the peace. It is noon at New York. It was a if the handful of men that merseveral years ago in a cock-loft in Alexandria and called themselves the Convention of Virginia were to re-assemble now in Richmond, for the purpose of seizing again upon our State government.

There were further aggravating and irritating circumstances. Gov. Welles, who was elected Governor of Louisiana after the same manner in which Underwood was elected Senator of Virginia, and who is the tess an offence to his State, sided with the defunct conventionists, and, like Underwood, once more, abuses his position to betray his people. Again :- the negroes had been prepared for participation by nightly harangues, that inflamed their fracies and excited their passions and on the day when the Convention met, they paraded the streets in arrogant processions. The first assault was by a negro in procession, upon a citizen who perhaps did not yield him the track with sufficient promptness.

The main excitement, however, seems, to have been around the Hall in which the Revolutionists met, and which was soon crowded with negroes as their support. Thus there were outrage, insult. the whites responded. There was nothing strange in this result. It was what the managers expected and desired and contrived. Such a collision was wanted for political purposes, by men who with their own retention of power, and who display an utter recklessness and desperation in the choice of means. War with England, nationcontinued dissolution of the South, -all these they risk or incur, as mere electioneering expedients. They would as soon the country should be lost, as lost to them.

We hope our people will do what they can inaugurate methods to repress the growth of the alienation between the races, which has progressed so rapidly under the late teachings of false and interested friends. If those who have possessed the relations with the whites among whom they live?

They are not able to cope with the whites, either in business or in strife. To provoke a conflict, is to invite destruction. How much better off, for example, are the negroes of New Orleans after the fight they have had with the whites ?-They suffered far most in killed. They will scarce expect to find employers and friends among the and proceeded in spite of several showers, that dates, go of Protestants, whom n recertion must be pared intend only to present a view that has been sugto carry in defiance of the King and Lord Lieutenant, recetal to us and to let it need for what it is not for what i gested to us and to let it pass for what it is worth. onetted, that would not give him employment - flown. Twas amusing to see an aged F. B. walk- grily. out opposition. The Prince gave strict orders that no Before the surrender there was a State govern- that would not feed him,—that would not make ing off, nodding at his wife, winking at a compan-

soldiers carry.

If we could reach the freedmen, therefore, we would tell them to reject the counsels of the men who are steering their bark to ruin, and making them pay pilotage; and to seek peace and pursue it. To the whites we appeal to repress, to discourage, to keep down, that hostility of races Caucassian celebrtion ! which, unknown among us in the days of slavery, has lately made such alarming growth. Make great allowance for the baleful influences that mis- Extract from a Letter of a Friend (a North Carolead the negroes, and while taking all proper precautions, visit your chief indignation upon the wretches who betray them.

The Federal Army.

By a recent act passed at the late session of the

historic Congress, "the citizens of the States lately in rebellion," were not to be admitted into the army of the United States. We suppose, even the members of Congress mentally reserved for rebels that distinguished and desirable favor in case of a foreign war. We do not suppose our people will quarrel much about this matter, even should they be excluded forever. Most of us have had quite enough fighting, and will be content to spend the balance of our lives in peace and quiet. But if we are considered too disloyal to be enrolled as soldiers under "the flag," or to be represented in Congress, possibly it may be a subject of congratulation that our terrible ain has not tainted us to such a degree that our money is not desired in the Federal Treasury. While we are actually denied representation in the National Legislature and Armies, and but little interest or concern is manifested in establishing post routes (this does not pay,) we find all the offices connected with the Treasury Department filled by offi-

No. 103 of the public acts of Congress approved dence of the character of the means intended to July 13, 1866, and entitled, An Act making apbe used to prevent a reconstruction of the Union. propriations for the support of the Army for the from the first moment Hanover, Saxony and Hesse year ending the 6th of June, eighteen hundre some interesting information. The sum total of We have on several occasions given our views appropriations for the army proper is \$31,063,-The election was held in pursuance to these orders at length in regard to the proper relations which 791 83. The Freedmen's Bureau being a branch er of the Austrian army, the Prussians fought should be maintained between the whites and of the military, increases this amount by the sum for a week a series of brilliant engagements, and men as we thought was for their good and the mu- nice sum of \$38,008,241 83. The various items gratz, defeated it with immense loss, (the prison-

cials collected from every nook and corner of the

For stationery and printing. For repairs and rent of school houses and asy-

What proportion of these thirty-eight millions "the States lately in rebellion" will be called upon to pay, cannot now be ascertained, and when this tribute is paid, we have performed all the military service required of us by the Government.

Differences of Time at Prominent Points. The inauguration of submarine telegraphic communication by means of the Atlantic cable chapter in the political tracts of the Radical par- makes it interesting to enquire into the difference ty, and Harper, in his Journal of Civilization (?) of time in the various cities in different parts of will illustrate for the appreciating appetite of gap- the world. When it is 12 o'clock high noon at sing thousands, the horrible persecutions, and New York it is fifty-five minutes and forty-two and constant instruction in the use of this particbloody murders of Union men and negroes by seconds after 4 (P. M.) at London; fifty-seven ular rifle, of course, enhance its effectiveness. gigantic rebels. We may expect for the next minutes and twenty seconds after 6 (P. M.) at St. month the most heaten abuse from the pen and Petersburg; seventeen minutes, twenty-four secon the hustings of disloyal and blood-thirsty onds after 7 (P. M.) at Jerusalem; fifty-one minrebels. The terrible scene has shifted from Mem- utes and forty-four seconds after 6 (P. M.) at Conphis to New Orleans, and who can tell, in the stantinople; forty minutes and thirty-two seconds bloody programme which these men have marked after 4 (P. M.) at Madrid; thirty-one minutes and out as the winning card in their political cam- twenty seconds after 5 (P. M.) at Bremen; thirty minutes and fifty-four seconds after 4 (P. M.) at In commenting on this last riot the Richmond Dublin; and forty-one minutes and twenty-four before! The felicity of Adam and his lady before

The difference of time between the extreme lawless and revolutionary proceeding, is obvious : East and West points of the United States is three with the further wickedness that was designed .- | tween Singapore and China, it is midningth when

> For the Journal. "FALLS OF TAB RIVER, ' July 29, 1866. Messrs. Editors-

On Saturday was chronicled, at this place, the 'grandest, gloomiest and most peculiar" event, in the shape of a Freedmen's Pic Nic, in the annals

The spot selected for the festivity was the grove, on the North side of the river, known as the "Lewis grove," from the gentleman who occupies the most locally prominent residence. The affair had been in contemplation some time, the managers, freedmen, appointed, and all the arrangements perfected a fortnight before hand. I suppose it was designed as a partial perpetuation of the old custom slave owners had of allowing their hands several days "holyday and feasting" when the-corn was "laid by;" but with this essential difference,-formerly the slaves had several days

master's expense. On the day appointed, from the tin

" The sun, in russet mantle clad, Walked o'er the dew on you high Eastern hills." challenge and assault offered to the whites, and dark clouds, in fragmentory detachments, commenced gathering, like radii to the centre, until by ten o'clock the grove seemed obscured by the sable canopy, only relieved, ever and anon, by a scintillation of light, emitted from an oval cavity, light blue-looks fearfully on a dark complexioned unable to swallow; but she drank the mixture as some jovial freedmen would display the splenare indifferent to everything as compared dor of his "ivory" in a "small smile." Several Websterian Hanes, who were invited for the pur- But the flowers were not blue, they were green. to keep still. Mary said that she would get well. pose, eloquently addressed the assemblage .-Some of them gave very sound and wholesome ad- purchased." vice to their less ve. bose, but probably more inal bankruptcy, the destruction of the negroes, the dustrious confreres, relative to husbanding their funds, avoiding the intoxicating malestrome of for color, and I noticed these flowers with great if she did it would kill her. But, on her father gambling, &c.; but decidedly the most pertinent attention. Blue anemones with yellow centres." speech delivered on the occasion, emanated from the leader of the orchestre, ebony visaged-who Phil. Very pretty for a light skinned woman, but lorgive him, for it would kill her. Finally, after mounted a stump and politely informed the "beaux horrid for a brunette!" of melancholy countenances, v that those who desired to participate Terpsichoreanly must "pay the piper," i. e. deplete the state of their finances to ing." the extent of 25 cents fractional currency. A few immediately went up to their elbows in their look altogether different by day-light. It was such breeches pockets, cast on the speaker a look of a pale green." ineffable disdain and quietly walked off, while the "It was su love of the poor negroes, were their friends they extravagant majority "planked down the rhino," would ask, what are the negroes to gain by hostile "pitched in lemons" and all went "merry as a marriage bell."

Dinner came off at 2 P. M., and the table bristled with countless embrowned barbecus and epicurian tempting lambs. I suppose no complaint was lodged against any member of that vast murky conclave for failing to do ample justice to t .e savoury viands. Many of the citizens were invited to partake, but I heard of none doing so.

Dinner over, dancing again commenced

per manner in which they demeaned themselves; with his handkerchief. "I wish I'd never seen army, which in turn was succeeded by the than all the rifles that Springfield can make or no drunkenness or disturbance marred the hilarity woman! of the day, and I venture to assert that no white crowd of the same dimensions would have deport-

ed themselves with more decorum. I am of the impression that the name of the place will have to be changed to "Pie Nic Falls," as this makes three in the same number of months plate of muffins she took aim at Phil's head and when the grove has had time to become thoroughly disinfected, we may look out for another might have been, and the plate went through

For the Journal.

linian) now in Germany, with Reference to the Wer in Europe.

It is intensely interesting both in a military and po- began litical point of view, but too long a story for a letter. My sympathies are entirely with Austria-it is always my fate to be on the losing side. Prussia, in never had any." her arrogance, forced Austria into a position in which she was obliged to fight or be humiliated, and Italy took advantage of Austria's moment of weakness to grasp at a province which every one wishes her (Italy) to have, but which, we do not like to see taken under such circumstances. Prussia and Italy, too, have all the radical, revolutionarv and ultra democratic elements of Europe on their side, and I always instinctively oppose any cause which they uphold. So far from sympathizing with your feelings on the subject, I love Germany next to may own country, and my heart bleeds for the woes that the brilliant but unscru- at me!" pulous policy of one man (Bismarck) has inflicted

In point of numbers, there is (or was) little disparity, about a million of men on each side .-Austria counting for 700,000 and her Southern German allies for 300,000 men, while Prussia and and the Northern German States count for 600,000 and Italy for 400,000 men. Politically, I have said. Austria claims all our sympathy, but our admiration must be accorded to Prussia for her brilliant milit ry exploits. The war had lasted but three weeks and actual hostilities but ten days, when the great Empire of Austria lay prostrate.— Hance at the map. Prussia overrun within a week Cassel, the only Northern German States that opposed her, advancing then in two great divisions from Prussia, Silesia and from Saxony, thro' the mountains that Lorder all Northern Bohemia, and behind which lay 300,000 men, the very flowthe whole Austrian force near the fortress Konig- from behind the door and 116 mred to do battle. ers count by tens of thousands) and drove it back ster and deserves death. The man would threat into Moravia. All Bohemia is in their hands, en to strike a woman ought to be hung. 147,000 and there is nothing to prevent their marching At this juncture, Austria cedes Venetia to Napoleon, he urges an armistice, and will doubtless be- Uncle John after Phil. with the duster, and Fanny 3 106,250 come the arbiter in the dispute and gain something for France, but not the Rhine provinces .-Those he can never have until after a desperate war against united Germany

The Prussians have made a most brilliant campaign, quite Napoleonic, accord them all credit for it, but they owe much to their needle gun, a superior breech-loading rifle which can be fired at the rate of six shots per minute and will kill at a distance of 600 to 800 yards. All Europe is now agog with this gun, and France and England are her two servants speedily on the sport instantly at work to furnish breech loaders to all their troops. The muzzle loader is condemned henceforth and must pass away with flint locks, enforced by sundry touches of her broomstick smooth bore cannon and other such relics of the the consequences might have been serious. past. So great was the execution of this Prussian rifle, that the Austrian infantry, whose strong point is the use of the bayonet, could scarcely use t. being unable to get to close quarters in the face of the terrific Prussian fire. The Prussian's may, indeed, thank God and their Zundnadelgewehr bottles for their success. The perfect drill and discipline of the Prussian army, together with their careful

## TURNING THE TABLES.

Philemon Hayes and Fanny Ray had been just

They sat at breakfast in their coozy dining-room one fine morning in summer, totally infatuated with each other. Never such happiness as their's they made the acquaintance of the serpent, was bit her on the arm. Several days passed, and the not to be mentioned in the same breath.

coffee, and made a practice of embracing at least seized with convulsions, giving unmistakable twice-sometimes thrice-during every meal. Just signs of hydrophobia. Her father came to this now, they were speaking of disagreements. Some city and procured some medicine for her from friends of theirs had fallen out and refused to fall physician. Returning home, he found his daugh "We never will disagree, will we? Phil, dear?"

"Disagree! will the heavens fall?" returned she climbed into his arms, with the exclamation

Phil, tragically "I sincerely hope not. It would be decidedly disagreeable," laughed Fanny; "but if I thought we should ever quarrel, and have thoughts towards

"My precious Fanny!" cried Phil, springing had told her that if she took a tea-spoonful up and upsetting the toast plate on the carpet, of nitric acid and sweet oil, she would get well. He which he was entirely oblivous in his eagerness to lather told her to lie down, and he would fix the get his arms around Fanny-"My little foolish darling! as if we should ever be so absurd! (a kiss.) got up again, exclaiming : May I be drawn and quartered (another ki s) if ever I speak one word that shall cause a tear to if I would get well; do give it to me." On hi fill the divine eyes of my dearest (a third exple- refusing, she again lay down on the lounge. Pre ion) Fanny

"O, how happy you make me, Phil! I shall try so hard to be just the faithful, loving wife you and that I must have a tooth pulled. I must be leserve. Now finish your breakfast, deary. The | bled in the mouth." toast will be growing cold. And oh, Phil! did you notice Mrs. Smith's borrid new bonnet last time she screamed out that her tooth hurt hernight? I declare! it destroyed all my pleasure After an interval of half a minute, she cried out instead of one, and the feast was furnished at the in the music! I do wish people who will wear again, and soon ran up to her father, crying such untasteful bonnets would stay at home from | "Mary says I must have my tooth pulled," and those delightful concerts!" "So do I, Fanny ! I noticed the ugly thing the dropped out on the floor.

moment we entered the hall! Blue flowers and pink ribbons, and she dark as a Crecle!" "No, my love, the flowers were green-Green the acid.

and blue look so much alike by gas light." "I know they do but I noticed it so particular of acid, and mixing it with sweet oil, gave it to person !"

I saw them at Mrs. Grav's shop before they were "My dearest Fanny, of course you think your- lounge, told her that she also must take this. She self right, my love, but I have a very good eye at first positively refused, saying that Mary said

"Green hibuscus with white centres, my dear to drink it, she would do so, but she could never "Why, Fanny! how absurd! As if I could not remained quiet for a few moments, and then standdetermine a color when I studied it half the even- ing up, said :

"But it was by gas-light, my love. It would "It was such a pale blue. I remember.

thought of the sky before a storm.' "And I thought of the sea. It was nearly sea green !" "Why. Fanny! ridiculous! It was sky blue! "How you do contradict me; my dear Phile-mon. It was a very light green."

"And I insist it was blue! "Do you mean to tell me I lie?" "I mean to tell you you are mistaken!"

"Which amounts to the same thing!" "You make the application, Mrs. Hayes." "Mr. Philemon Haves!"

"Fanny!" "I say it was green, sir!"

"The deuce !" cried he, rubbing his red finger

"What's that, sir?"

"Confound the women! They're a curse to the "You brute!" cried Mrs. Hayes, now the oughly incensed-"take that!" and seizing the being a woman, her aim was not so accurate as

the window smashing in the new tile of Fit James Jones, who was passing; and the mut fins were scattered in wild confusion about t

be in peace with your other conduct. Don't any no ions of honor restrain you, because you "Fanny, beware ! you may try me too far."

"I'll go home to pa, that I will. You inhuman monster, you !"—"I'll be divorced from you this very day. So there!" and the platter of have made a journey after the muffins. Just at that moment, Phil's uncle John.

shrewd old fellow, appeared on the scene. I surveyed the group with an anxious twinkle "What's the matter, Fanny? Anything gor wrong?" he inquired.

"Gone wrong! Matter [enough! Oh, Unch John, he's a wretch, and he set out to strike m "And she threw a plate of muffins and the ham

"He's a monster, Uncle John. I'll be divorced from him this very day. He's worse than

"So he is," cried Uncle John, entering warm! into the spirit of the thing. "So he is"-stra ping off his coat-"and I'll settle the matter once. . You stand back, Fanny; I'll give him suc a thrashing as he'll be likely to remember Striking his wife with a poker, indeed! I'll red tify matters;" and Uncle John grasped the long handled feather duster and flourished it threat eningly around the head of his nephew.

"There, sir, take that! and that! and that exclaimed he, bringing down the feathers on the houlders of the amazed Phil. dear, I'll not leave a bone of him whole Fanny's round blue eyes had been growing

larger and larger-and now her indignation burst John Hays!" screamed shel; "you're a her then, and an old meddling vagabond. Let Phi alone! He's my dear, dear husband, and you've never intended to strike me. Be-still striking him succeeding in routing their two armies, attacked or you'll be sorry !" and Fanny seized the broom

Fanny's eyes blazed-she flew at Uncle Jo 82 800 upon Vienna and dictating terms of peace there. with the spite of a tigress, and the way the trie went round the room was worth witnessing.

after Uncle John with the broom. Phil. made a spring for the window, but ther was a whatnot in the way, and getting his legs en tangled in that, he brought the whole concern to the floor, ambrotypes, books, vases, rare china, and a hundred cherished curiosities, were involved in

direct ruin. Phil. went down with the other things. Uncle John stumbled over him, and Fanny only saved herself by seizing the bell-cord, which brough

Of course they took Phil. and Uncle for house breakers, and if Fanny's explanation had not been The first moment of calm was seized upon by the young couple to embrace each other.

"My angel Fanny !" "My precious Phil !" and then followed a series of explosions like the bursting of a series of beer

And Uncle John left the house during this in teresting performance, still firmly of the opinion that the surest way of reconciling a wife to her husband is to get a third person to help her abuse

The following article is indeed what the caption

A Remarkable Case.

ndicates—a most remarkable case. We conclud t must be true, from the fact that there are nany persons of known truth and veracity, wh testify to the authenticity of the statement Some time ago, a farmer living near El Pass had a daughter about ten years old. While play ing with the cat one day, the animal turned and wound on the little girl's arm healed. One day at They kissed each other between every cup of the table she attempted to drink water, and was

> "Father, I've seen Mary. (Mary was an infant sister, who died severa

> er lying on a lounge, evidently in great pain, no

having been able to swallow anything since he

first convulsions. As soon as she saw her father

vears before.) Her father, thinking that her mind was wander each other, I should be tempted to terminate my ing, attempted to quiet her but she still insisted that she had seen her little sister, and that Ma medicine he had got from town, -she presently "Father, Mary says I must take the acid now

sently she got up a third time, crying : "Father, I must have it; Mary says I must

Her father told her to keep still. In a short

at the same moment the tooth (a sound The little girl said

"See, father, Mary has pulled it ; now go get The astonished father finally got a teaspoonful

that I could not be deceived. Blue especially her. Previously, as we have stated, she had been without any trouble, and returning to the lourge. "So it does, Phil, I quite agree with you, dear. lay down, saying that all she had to do now was Her father prepared the medicine he had re-

ceived from the physician, and approaching the urging her, she replied that if he commanded het much persuasion, she took the medicine. She

"I am dying, father.: Mary says I shall soon be with her. Sne called the neighbors around her, many of

whom were present to witness the extraordinary scene, and bade them all good-bye. "Kiss me mother, said she, I am dying.

Turning to her father she bade him good-bye. and then added: "Mary says I must forgive you before I die.

do forgive you. You did all for the best." She then asked to be laid on the lounge, and crossing her arms in front of her, breathed her last in a few minutes. The truth of this statement is you hed for by

many and reliable witnesses. Our informant las week saw and talked with the father of the girl, who related the circumstance to him, and said the tear; coursed down the old man's face during the rectal. It has driven the wife almost distracted, and

tacts can be fully substantiated Peoria Transcript.